THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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CALCUTTA :—MONDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1889.

Per Annum in Advance
TOWN 11-8
MOFUSSIL 13-4

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 2ND DECEMBER.

THE Controllership of Postal Accounts, now under the Director-General of the Post Office, will be placed under the Controller-General from the 1st January.

HIS Highness Abdur Rahman has instructed the nephew of the last Amir Ahmad to discharge the duties of Kabul Agent with the Govenment of India pending the appointment of an officer permanently to the post.

THE Select Committee on the Indian Railways Bill will resume work very shortly. The Committee, as now composed, consists of Mr. Scoble, Sir Charles Elliott, Mr. Hutchins and Mr. Steel and it is to be strengthened by the addition of Mr. Robert Crosthwaite. The Bill will probably be passed in March next.

IT is now reported that Captain Grombchevski, the Russian officer who was attempting to reach Kafiristan, succeeded in getting as far as Ishkashim, on the northern slopes of the Hindu Kush, north of Chitral. There he was stopped, by the Afghan officials and sent back to Bokharan territory. It is not known whether he has made a second attempt.

NOTICING the close of Paris Exhibition a London paper says that the final illumination of the Eiffel Tower was witnessed "by the greatest assembly of human beings who have ever been gathered together at one spot. It is estimated that 400,000 persons were present when the Exhibition closed on Wednesday night. On this our Allahabad contemporary remarks:—"But there is a spot of bare sand under walls of the fort at Allahabad, the last obstacle between the waters of the Ganges and Jumna, where a few years ago, on an estimate probably quite as accurate as the Paris one, over a million persons were collected: and as for 400,000, that figure must have been exceeded again and again not at Allahabad only, but at all the great pilgrim centres of India."

THE *Times of Ceylon* gives a new remedy for cholera which is as follows:—Mix strong acetic acid 40 drops, sweet spirits of nitre 10 drops, water 1 oz., and give at once to the patient, starving him for six hours during which time no food or drink must be given. After six hours repeat the dose if necessary, and give light food such as sago and arrowroot. Neither brandy nor whisky must be given. The above is for the first stage. In the second stage give spirits of camphor 30 drops every second hour till the patient rallies, and give stimulants. Vinegar friction is recommended for the first stage, and ginger friction and hot water bottles for the second stage. Dr. M. Sinnatamby applied this treatment with great success to patients on board the *Aldborough*. Out of forty-five cases treated by him only two died.

AN important contribution towards the settlement of the labour question, which is at present causing so much agitation in England, has just been made by the South Metropolitan Gas Company, and agreed to by about 700 of their workmen. The scheme gives the workmen a direct interest in the company's profits on the principle of a sliding scale. As the bonus is calculated three years back, the workmen who have been in regular employment for that period at 30*s.* a week will receive £6 each.

THE bench and the bar in Rangoon do not seem to be getting on very well. What is described as a "disgraceful scene" took place recently in the Recorder's Court there. During the course of an argument respecting a certain abduction case, Mr. Fox opposed the application of Mr. Moylan, that the Court should call for a private document which was said to have been secretly prepared in the Public Prosecutor's office, remarking at the same time that he was not going to allow Mr. Moylan or any one else to "make more mischief in the case"—a remark which Mr. Moylan promptly characterised as deliberately false, whereupon his honor, interposing, asked how Mr. Moylan dared to make such a remark. Mr. Moylan replied with more warmth than discretion, that this shouting at him only displayed "the infirmity of his honor's temper," and after a few more hasty words the subject dropped. Mr. Moylan has addressed the [illegible]al Government on the subject.

TUESDAY, 3RD DECEMBER.

THE Russians are really in earnest in developing the cotton trade of Central Asia, now that the country has been opened out by the Trans-Caspian Railway. In the province of Ferghana, formerly known as the Khanate of Khokand, 52,000 acres of irrigated land have this year been set apart for the autumn sowings of American cotton seed.

IT is denied that the friction in the docks and wharves in England is subsiding. After numerous small strikes, wherein the dockers were invariably successful, the General Steam Navigation Company, after declaring it to be impossible to preserve their trade against competition, yielded to the demands of the men in their employ directly the latter struck. They also conceded payment at meal times, which is likely to be generally adopted.

COUNT HERBERT BISMARCK told the Turkish Grand Vizier a few days ago that the natural instinct of preservation compelled Turkey to draw closer to the "Triple League of Peace." Bulgaria, added the Count, had earned for herself a position which protected her from all unprovoked molestation, and European interests in general must be concerned to uphold such a position or such a condition of things as might consolidate Bulgaria without damage to the interests or dignity of Turkey. Count Bismarck concluded by congratulating the Porte on its attitude towards Bulgaria, and when taking leave of the Sultan's Ministers he remarked: "Courage and good luck: for Turkey possesses still ample means for upholding a great edifice."

THE Lahore paper says there is a rumour in Kabul, owing to the constant departure of caravans of camels laden with goods for the Amir at Mazar-i-Sharif, that it is intended to make the latter place the capital of Afghanistan, with a view to strengthen the Amir's hold upon the portion of his territory which is most liable to invasion. Two cadet regiments of boys between the ages of 8 and 10 have been raised in Kabul. The boys are of mixed nationality,—Afghan, Kabul, Kohistani, Kazilbashi and Tajaki. When they reach the age of 14 they are to be employed as the bodyguard of the Governor of Kabul. They attend school, and are drilled and disciplined by experienced officers.

THE ceremony of unveiling the bust of the late Sir Frank Souter, Commissioner of Police, in the Byculla Police Office took place on Saturday last, before a large assembly of ladies and gentlemen, European and native. The whole of the European police force was present on the occasion, and about 400 native police officers, havildars, jemadars and sepoys encircled the compound in double rank. Mr. Roscoe Mullins, the celebrated London artist to whom the work was entrusted, has produced the bust from photographs of the deceased gentleman, and has succeeded in faithfully depicting his features in the minutest details. The pose is graceful and the face finely modelled. The bust is placed on a marble pedestal which stands on a basement of granite finely polished and surrounded by a low ornamental iron railing.

IT is reported that His Highness the Nizam's Government has made over a fine tract of land, measuring nearly 3,000 bigahs, well watered and fertile with rich resources of building materials and forest, to be set apart as a colony for the location of a band of Eurasian and native orphans in such a way as would allow them to be self-supporting.

THE British Foreign Office is reported to be negotiating with the Servian Government for the conveyance of the Indian mails from next spring *via* Salonica and Belgrade, which would save two days in the journey. As, however, the Servian railways will not undertake to guarantee a regular and uninterrupted service, the Government will devote one million francs to the reconstruction of the line. This item appears in this year's Budget, and it is hoped that the demands of the English Government will be complied with.

AN attempt on the life of Sir Asman Jah is reported, but no particulars have transpired, not even in Hyderabad, except that the would-be assasin is in custody, and the whole matter is to be immediately investigated.

WEDNESDAY, 4TH DECEMBER.

THE young aeronaut, Mr. Percival Spencer, who, it will be remembered, created so great a sensation here by disappearing for several days with his balloon, is again in India. He arrived in Bombay last week with the extra P. O. steamship *Mirzapore*. He intends making a tour through India, and has brought with him an improved and much more complete aeronauting apparatus than on the last occasion.

THE report of disturbances among the Kols in Chota Nagpur continues still. No confirmation, however, is given of the first statement that the aboriginal tribes had actually committed themselves to attacking the zemindars, but there is some excitement among the people on the old question of *bethbegari* or forced labour. "The zemindars," says the *Pioneer*, "are chiefly Rajputs, who in old days possessed themselves of the land and have maintained their ascendency over the aborigines settled upon it. The custom regarding forced labour is one which was familiar in Behar and elsewhere, the ryots having to cultivate the *manjihas* or zemindars' lands without payment and without any share of the produce. In 1887, acting, it is said, on the advice of local missionaries, the Kols conceived the idea of petitioning the Queen for a Parliamentary Commission in the hope that their lands would be restored to them, but nothing came of this movement. This year the agitation has been revived and many of the people have suddenly become converted to Christianity under the impression that they can thereby release themselves from the obligations imposed by custom. It is these who are now giving trouble. They have begun to reap the zemindars' crop for themselves and have forced others to join their ranks by threats of cutting off their top-knots of hair, a curious but apparently effectual mode of coercion. The zemindars naturally object to their traditional rights over the land being questioned, but they are unable to prevent the Kols from asserting themselves for the moment." The matter has not, however, assumed the serious aspect which the earlier reports indicated. Brigadier-General Auchinleck states that no general movement among the Kols was anticipated there, the affair being looked upon as an agrarian dispute similar to those which have occurred before. Mr. Renny, the Deputy Commissioner, has proceeded to the tracts in the south-west of the district where the agitation commenced; and the Bengal Government have sent up some sixty reserve police from the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

THE Leprosy Bill is not likely to be brought up for some time as the authorities consulted have not all replied.

THE scheme of administrative reorganisation in the North-West Provinces and Oudh, as submitted by the local Government, is now under consideration by the Government of India. The orders of the Secretary of State will be necessary before the proposed changes can be carried out.

ONE of the questions connected with Upper Burmah which are likely to come up for disposal very shortly is the future organisation of the military police battalions.

NEWS has just been received in Cashmere of Captain Younghusband's safe arrival at Gilgit after some most difficult adventures.

ACTIVE steps, it is said, will shortly be taken to fit up the Automatic Vacuum Brake upon Indian State Railways. Operations commence with the North-Western Railway at Kurrachee and Sukkur, where a considerable amount of material has already been collected. Two indents have gone to England, and a third, subject to financial consideration, will shortly issue. The first train run with the brake will probably be seen at Ruk junction.

THE local Committee of the Dufferin Fund in Sind is about to build a hospital at Shikarpore, to be called the "Victoria Jubilee Female Medical Institute." Up to date a sum of Rs. 75,000 has been collected, having been almost entirely subscribed by Indian gentlemen in Sind. Khairpore heads the list with Rs. 5,000 while there are several gifts of Rs. 1,000, and no fewer than twenty five subscriptions from Native officials of Rs. 500.

THURSDAY, 5TH DECEMBER.

IF the rate of Sterling Exchange remains at about its present figure to the end of March, notwithstanding that for many months it was below the official rate for the year, it is calculated that the Indian Exchequer will be richer than forecasted, to the extent of something like twenty lakhs of rupees, when the annual accounts are closed.

THE quarterly inspection report of the Kidderpore Dock Works shows that the progress made was fair, and the character of the works satisfactory, although owing to the rains, the progress was not so rapid, as during the preceding three months.

THE ear as an index to character :—Little notice, says a writer in the *Pall Mall Budget*, is commonly taken of the outward form of our organ of hearing, and even artists do not give it much consideration as a rule; yet the formation and shape of the ear will amply repay those who give it close attention. Owing to the immense variety of size and form in ears it is somewhat difficult to definitely classify them; but they may be roughly divided into two divisions, which are easily identified—I. with curved hanging lobe; II. with straight lobe. Ears of the first division are by far the most common, while not more than one person in fifty possesses the straight lobed ear of the second division. This peculiar-shaped ear is often hereditary, and can be traced back in some families for generations. People with musical tastes generally have large and prominent ears, while the thin angular ear is said to denote bad temper and cruelty. The ears of great philosophers and statesmen have been noticed to be large and sloping. Mr. Gladstone's ear has a curved hanging lobe, lies close to the head, and has a sloping position. The Marquis of Salisbury's ear is massive and well proportioned, and has also a sloping position. The ear of the great Napoleon was rather small, well formed, with curved lobe. As age increases, the ear becomes more angular and marked.

IT is reported that the Gaekwar of Baroda has offered to maintain one regiment of cavalry and one regiment of infantry for the defence of the North-West frontier. Major Melliss will pay the State a visit to set the recognization of these troops on foot before he proceeds to Cashmere.

DURING the month of November 1889 sixteen thousand eight hundred and ninety-two persons visited the Indian Museum Of natives there were 12,863 males and 3,549 females, and of Europeans 382 males and 98 females. The daily average number of visitors for the 11 days on which the Museum was open to the general public was 1,535.

SIR AUCKLAND COLVIN leaves for Benares about the 19th instant. A durbar will be held at Ramnagar on the 21st at which His Honor will instal the new Maharaja. Sir Auckland will also investigate on the spot the nature and scope of the drainage and water supply scheme.

AT the approaching Census Conference Mr. Denzil Ibbetson will represent the Punjab, Mr. White the North-West, Mr. Drysdale the Central Provinces, Mr. Bourdillon Bengal, and Mr. Coppleston Burma; Mr. F. A. Baines, Census Commissioner, who represents Bombay, presiding. The business of enumeration will probably commence two or three months in advance of February 1891, by which date its results should be ripe for record.

THE Bombay merchants, as will be in recollection of our readers, had some time ago to memorialise Government regarding the needlessly vexatious and injurious manner in which the provisions of the Merchandise Marks Act were enforced in Bombay, Speaking of this the *Pioneer* says :—"From all we can learn Calcutta will be compelled to take a similar step. One merchant, for instance, recently had a consignment of expensive silks and satins imported, cut, as is the use with goods of this sort, in dress lengths. The Customs officials had the boxes opened and insisted on stamping the number of yards on each piece. The goods were then folded and the grease of the stamp penetrated the folds, with the result that the consignment was utterly ruined. It is intolerable that traders should be subjected to loss in this fashion. The Merchandise Marks Act was a very necessary measure, but it was never intended to operate as an instrument of annoyance and injury. It is to be hoped that Government will instruct the Customs authorities at Calcutta to exercise a little more care and discrimination in their work. A hint of this sort had a good effect in Bombay, and it would certainly seem to be time to repeat the experiment in Calcutta."

THE Bombay Millowners are willing to give four holidays monthly to women operatives under th new Factory Act. Sundays are considered the day best suited for the purpose.

FRIDAY, 6TH DECEMBER.

Novel-reading is generally condemned; but in America great encouragement is about to be given to the reading of them. The owners of all the libraries in the States assembled in Congress some time ago, and decided that the reading of fiction should be encouraged by all means, since, as they held, "this kind of literature stimulated the understanding and brightened the lives of the readers."

MR. SEYMORE KEAY is, we are glad to note, determined to devote a great deal of his attention to Indian matters, as a member of the House of Commons. A London correspondent writes:—"With Mr. Keay in the House of Commons, you will not have to complain of the name of India being seldom heard; on the other hand, the fear may rise in some minds lest the name should be heard too often." We hope so.

THE "Electric Type-writer" is the name which Mr. F. Higgins, the well-known electrician, has given to an instrument which he has invented and improved for printing news, transmitted with electricity, on a sheet of paper, in manner similar to that of the ordinary type writer. A single wire transmits the news from a distance to the new machine, which by electrical power, prints the words, as they are transmitted, in clear type, on a sheet of paper with proper spaces between the words and between the lines. The London Exchange Telegraph Company are so satisfied with the latest tests of its speed that they are adopting the instrument for the transmission of news to clubs and newspapers.

AT an assembly of the National Liberal Federation held in Manchester, on Monday last, Mr. Gladstone, who had a grand reception, made a long speech in the course of which he recalled the overthrow of the Conservatives in 1880 owing to their want of sympathy with the sufferings of the Bulgarians. The time, he said, had now come for the Opposition to watch the foreign policy of the Government as vigilantly as they did between 1876 and 1880, owing to the events which were taking place in Crete and Armenia.

THE Privy Council have dismissed with costs the the appeal of the Secretary of State for India against the decision of the Bengal High Court in favour of Srimati Pahamidunnissa.

THE Government of India have, we understand, inquired of the Madras Government to what extent the recent failure of rains in the southern parts of the Presidency has affected the crop prospects.

THE Chinese Amban is reported to be still at Rinchagong, waiting to see if the Government of India will re-open the Sikkim negotiations. Mr. Hart is affording a similar display of patience at Darjiling.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL COLLETT, who has just returned from England, will consult with the Bengal authorities regarding the precautionary measures necessary on the Cachar frontier against the Lushais before proceeding to take up his command in Assam

THE *Times* states that the India Council has finally accepted the agreement concluded between the Nizam and the Deccan Mining Company and the concessionaires. Mr. Watson pays the Company £150,000, and receives in return deferred shares, upon which he will receive no interest until 2 per cent is paid on the original capital. The right to prospect for coal is extended to the end of 1891. The Nizam is to have the perpetual right to nominate one director. Nizam accepts the agreement in discharge of all claims against Mr. Watson and his colleagues, with the exception of Abdul Huq.

MAJOR MELLISS, Chief Inspecting Officer, Native States' Armies, will probably include a visit to Jummoo in the tour he is now making.

LADY EDWARD CAVENDISH has undertaken the duties of Lady President of the London Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund during Lady Dufferin's absence in Rome.

THE London correspondent of a Bombay paper says that there is a rumour current in Anglo-Indian circles that Her Majesty's Government have really decided to recommend the appointment of a Royal Commission of Inquiry into the affairs of India next session. The main object, it is said, is to investigate a grand scheme of fortifications on the Afghan frontier. The news requires confirmation.

LORD CONNEMARA has written to Mr. A. J. Higginbotham offering to re-appoint him Sheriff of Madras next year. His Excellency said that though he does not approve in principle of the practice which has been prevalent for some years in Madras of re-appointing a gentleman who had held the Shrievalty one year, yet he feels Mr. Higginbotham has so worthily filled the office that it would be a disadvantage to the public to lose the benefit of his services. The appointment will be announced shortly. 2

SATURDAY, 7TH DECEMBER.

THE Karachi correspondent of the *Pioneer* gives a very gloomy detail of the discontent in the Khairpur State and urges that a Resident or a Political Agent be appointed there without much loss of time. We know not how far it is a correct representation of facts, but reproduce the telegram as it is. The correspondent writes :—"A large number of subjects of the Khairpur State have left it and are staying in Sukkur, where they are said to be in great distress. The Mir's officers are bringing great pressure to bear on these discontented persons, and many are compelled to sign a petition stating that no grievances exist. All kinds of threats are being employed to dissuade them from approaching the Government with a statement of their grievances. It has been announced by beat of drum throughout Khairpur territory that people signing any petition to the Government will be put in stocks and otherwise maltreated. There is no British Resident or Political Agent at Khairpur, although it is a second-class State. The Mir never attends to business and spends all his time in hunting, never staying ten days at one place. His officers oppress the subjects and extort exorbitant rents. Their maladministration has almost induced a condition of anarchy, and people are flocking to British territory where they own no property and are consequently in great distress. The local authorities are apparently disinclined to interfere The Khairpur inhabitants are anxious for reforms in the administration and the appointment of either a Resident or Political Agent." Whenever we hear of such reports we may rest assured the end is approaching; but let us hope that our apprehensions regarding Khairpur is not well-grounded, and that we have heard nothing but an alarmist's cry.

THE reconstruction of the Hydrabad Ministry is now the subject of much adverse comment, both socially and officially. The reconstruction has already entailed the entertainment of a sixth Puisne Judge on the bench of the *High Court* at Rs. 1,500 a month, an increase to the pay of the Public Works Secretary of Rs. 300 a month, and an additional outlay of Rs. 200 on account of office rent, and sanction for another Rs. 200 a month for a personal assistant to the Revenue Secretary in the departments of railways and mines, making a total of Rs. 2,200. As a set-off it is in contemplation to abolish the appointments of Assistant Judicial Secretary and Manager of the Judicial Secretariat, thus securing a saving of Rs. 1,050. There may be other reductions possible, but these could hardly be made except at a sacrifice of the efficiency of the administration: but so far there is decidedly an increase rather than a decrease of expenditure.

THE Enomological Department of the Indian Museum proposes to make a detailed inquiry into locust plagues in India. A good deal of damage has been done in the country this year by locusts.

THE East Indian Railway Company announces that ordinary return tickets will be issued to first and second class passengers for any distance over 100 miles at a single fare during the Christmas holidays. Tickets issued on the 20th December will be available up to 6th January.

AS A counterblast to Sir Lepel Griffin's declaration of policy in regard to the Native States of India, the following passage, taken from a very interesting speech made by Sir Andrew Clerk, some time ago, may be read with advantage. The occasion was a public dinner and the speech was made while proposing the toast of "The Straits Settlement," a subject on which Sir Andrew is a well known authority :—

"They were at this moment, in reference to the Malay Peninsula, trying a very great and important experiment. He mentioned the matter, because very lately a distinguished and eminent member of the Government of India, who himself had been placed in a position of responsibility with reference to the Native States as Resident in several of them in India, had struck the key-note of alarm in the English mind with reference to the success of the residential system in the East. He thought their experience in regard to the Malay Peninsula did not lead them to doubt the wisdom and efficiency of the residential system there. After an experiment of one hundred years, the residential system in the Native States of India has been emphatically declared by a high and responsible official to be a failure. But they, from their experience—because they had, he believed, in the Native State of the Malay Peninsula gone on other lines and adopted a different policy—could confidently point to what he hoped would be not only a marked, but a permanent success of British rule in those parts. It was by carefully studying, watching, and protecting the interests of their Oriental fellow-subjects, and not by forcing upon them legislation, rules, or regulations, which though adapted to our Western civilisation, were not adapted to the Eastern mind—it was on leading and not on coercing that our success in the Malay States had been based. Therefore, he wished to disabuse the public mind of any feeling that might exist, that because they had happened to give to their form of Government there the same name that had been given to the administration in India, the same results were to follow.'

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THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

(SESSION 1889-90.)

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Thursday*, the 12*th Inst.*, at 4 P. M.

Subject : Alkaloids. Urine and Urinary Calculi.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S.J., C.I.E. on *Thursday*, the *12th Inst.*, at 7 P. M.

Subject : The Applications of the Physical Properties of Gases.

LECTURE by Dr Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Friday*, the 13*th Inst.*, at 7 P. M.

Subject : Magneto-Electric Machines. Ohm's Law

LECTURE by Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S. on *Saturday*, the 14*th Inst*, at 4 P M.

Subject : Phosphorus and its Compounds.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
December 7th, 1889. *Honorary Secretary.*

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1889.

THE TOWN HALL FIASCO.

SIR HENRY HARRISON has had his fill of vengeance, though in a way that he had hardly bargained for. An imaginary slight felt by the Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation, mysteriously resulted in a packed meeting, the majority of which had been summoned by authoritative circulars from the class-room which was their proper place, and warned to come ready in a body to "vote solidly" against the proposals of the conveners and promoters of the Town Hall meeting held on Friday last to consider the best means of publicly welcoming Prince Albert Victor to Calcutta. It is unfortunately not clear that they had either instructions or capacity to subscribe with equal solidity, and all that lay in their power was to avail themselves to the fullest extent of the half holiday granted for securing "stolid voting." The unanimity of the proceedings of the meeting was marred in a way that reflects, indeed, the greatest credit on the ingenuity and resources of the organisers of the Opposition. For obvious reasons, however, the wire-pullers remained in the background and completed their arrangements in a manner that left little to be desired. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, who had from the very beginning expressed his disinclination to have anything to do with a public meeting in this concern, and who yielded only to influential representation, was most effectually insulted, a public reception and entertainment of Prince Albert Victor by the citizens of the Metropolis of British India was all but forbidden, and the reputation for loyalty and courtsey of our countrymen was placed on a satisfactory basis that will make the co-operation of officials and of the non-official European community with any of our movements in future a practical impossibility. Speaker after speaker, including His Honor the Chairman and Sir Alexander Wilson exhorted the meeting to display unanimity once in the way, for this was pre-eminently an occasion for such display. But all to no purpose, and the Opposition arrangements bore down arguments and common sense alike. A glorious triumph was achieved in the shape of 'carrying the amendment" that will be handed down to posterity in the annals of "constitutional agitation", and be supremely gratifying to future specimens of 'New India." For, was not here a platform upon which the country's battles were to be fought and won, and grave constitutional questions had to be decided upon the solution of which the country's future solely depended? What wonder then that "stolid voting" by faithful phalanxes should be impressed into the service and made to achieve a triumph with the utmost possible fairness!

As for those that had the impudence to propose to welcome our future monarch in a befitting style, all but life and honor was lost, if indeed they have or ever had a grain of the latter commodity in them. They were graciously allowed, indeed, to express a bare "opinion that a public welcome on the part of the inhabitants generally of this city should be accorded to His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor on the occasion of his visit to Calcutta". That was concession and condecension enough, and to have proceeded further in considering the ways and means to give effect to that resolution was sheer hardihood not to be tolerated for a moment. For has not our Oriental temperament been under the influences of English civilization, and has it not imparted to it a Western character with which all display and *tamasha* is bound to be inconsistent? It was of course convenient to forget that in the very home of the civilization the wholesome influences of which has so far improved our gross and materialistic nature, far lesser an occasion than the visit of one so near to the Throne as the Prince now in our midst, evokes warmth of feeling and display that must do violence to the refined and utilitarian principles of the Euro-Asiatic hybrid. The Lord Mayor's show and thousand and one o her pageantries, processions and shows that the English people rejoice in must henceforth be forbidden, we take it, by express Parliamentary legislation, and it will be for Indian reformers to move in the matter. What smacks, however, of a bit of inconsistency is that in "hybrid" social ceremonies and political demonstrations and "decennial Jubilees' the element of display should yet be allowed to so far preponderate as to tolerate flags and flowers, buntings and booths and processions and pageantries the exact value and appropriateness of which is not clear to those whose one sided Orientalism so completely disqualifies them to fill the superior hybrid position. "Intellectual and philanthropic entertainments" are very useful in their way, but by themselves they may not readily commend themselves to ardent sportsmen of Prince Albert Victor's blood, for soberer and wiser men think the other way too. Sir Comer Petheram who ought to know better actually went the length of regarding intellectual methods of welcome as amounting to good-bye. For did not his Lordship blunderingly observe:—

"The other proposal is that funds should be collected not for the purpose of welcoming the Prince at all, but for erecting some memorial of his visit when he has gone away. In other words, it is proposed that instead of welcoming him, we should wish good-bye. Well, now, just let us see what the result of that would be. The proposal is to postpone the thing indefinitely, and it does not need a very large amount of prophetic power to prophesy that, if that is attempted, nothing will be done. The mind of the public in this country as well as in other countries, but particularly here, is strongly taken up with the present, and what the people will subscribe to is something in which they can all take a part; and if a sum of money is to be subscribed and is to be raised here, the people, I apprehend, will raise it for what is to be done now. If the thing is to be postponed indefinitely for the purpose of building some kind of hospital, or for the purpose of putting up some kind of statute, it is absolutely impossible to predict what will be the result, because you cannot even in the smallest degree say what amount of money you will have, and I think the result will be that nothing will be done. Those were the considerations, gentlemen, which were before the preliminary meeting at which these resolutions were settled, and which were decided by practically the whole meeting.—I think it was all the meeting against 2—that the welcome should take this form, and not the form of good-bye. Well, then, gentlemen, the next question arises, and that is, what the welcome should be. Of course whatever is done by Calcutta, as the capital of this great Indian Empire, and in addition to that as being one of the great cities of the world, if anything is to be done, ought to be done on a magnificent scale, and the congress of people will be so large—at least we hope it will be so—that no building in Calcutta will be able to hold them. Well, then, if that is so, the entertainment must be somewhere in the open air, or in some pavalions or tents in Calcutta in the open air. It has been suggested that the Rink in the maidan should be utilized as the central building, and that camp tents may be formed around it, in which other entertainments might be going on at the same time, and that a good display of flags and decorations might be made, that is one of the things which the committee will have to consider, as I understand this matter. The question which is to be left to the committee, if this resolution is carried, is the question in what way an entertainment of a public character can be carried out in an evening party at which the Prince shall be entertained, and at which the members of the community will have an opportunity of taking a part. This is the second head of the resolution which I have to propose to you. The third is—what is to be done with the surplus? As I was telling you, at the preliminary meeting the persons who suggested it, though they could not induce the meeting to accept the view of devoting the whole funds to the erection of a permanent institution, next attempted to pass a resolution that any surplus funds might be devoted to that purpose. It may, gentlemen, be a very good thing to do, but whether there will be any surplus funds or not it is impossible to say. Whether the funds subscribed will be enough for a hospital, or whether it will be enough to buy a medal (a laugh) no body can tell. It strikes me that it is premature to deal with that matter now. The better mode of dealing with that will be, as is proposed in this resolution, that if there are any surplus funds, it shall be in the discretion of the subscribers, when they know what the funds amount to.

Sir Steuart Bayley, too, made the same 'egregious mistake' when His Honor said —"if I have rightly understood public feeling in the matter, it is that the reception should be in fact and manifestly a spontaneous offering on the part of the inhabitants of the town adopted by themselves, and not prescribed by authorities, giving prominence to Oriental rather than to Western methods and ideas. It is in accordance, I understand, with these two leading ideas of spontaneity and consonance with Oriental ideas that the programme which will be put before you to-day, has been drawn up by a committee appointed by a preliminary meeting of prominent citizens, held last week in the rooms of the British Indian Association." But the British Indian Association does not of course represent the public; neither is it fitted nor entitled to gauge public opinion any more than the "microscopic minority" occupying the platform and the front-rows in Friday's public meeting who voted against the Amendment. The nation and its representatives at the lower end of the Hall, taking their cue from "national leaders," whom some admirers modestly would set up as "leaders of the middle classes" only dictated what the right thing to do was with the money that the "microscopic" element was bound and going to subscribe. Here was a strange forgetfulness of the first principles of political science that representation *and* taxation should go hand in hand, for so far as the lower end of the Hall was concerned, the desire to subscribe was not very manifest inspite of the challange of Mr. Mehta. The only weak point in the otherwise beautifully complete arrangements is that there is no Committee to give effect to the beneficent intentions of the 'majority.' There was also a slight tactical mistake in the "amendment" not being to the first resolution which sanctions a "public welcome." A Leper Asylum would be an unknown method of "public welcome," though a Lunatic asylum would not be so much beside the mark from a *tamasha* point of view, any more than the Town Hall meeting by itself proved to be.

To "welcome"a Prince "publicly" with the plans estimates, specification and establishment scheme of a useful institution would be commendable for novelty no doubt, and would not be very dissimilar to the doings of a host who not caring to provide any entertainment for his assembled guests would have the grace to inform them that he had purchased Government securities or jewels for the benefit of his wife or children, but in *their* honor. Let this not be construed as a discouragement to the idea of a permanent and useful memorial, for it *was* a part of the substantive resolution that such should be the use of the surplus fund, if there was any. Those that were so anxious for a permanent memorial could have obviated all difficulties by accepting Mr. Mehta's excellent suggestion and subscribing as largely as possible. It was boorish, to say the least, to try to veto all entertainment and appropriate all the available money for furtherance of one's hobbies with other people's money. As for a Leper Asylum we have yet to be convinced that it is *the* form that the permanent memorial should take. Till the Leper Bill is passed we do not know how far Government will aid us in the matter. Very likely it will be an essentially Municipal obliga-

tion and our Municipal friends seeing rocks ahead are probably trying to steal a march on the public. As Dr. Lalmadhub Mukerjee justly observed, we do not yet know what the full extent of the requirements of our lepers are, and the existing institution has not to our knowldge been proved to be grossly inadequate for such requirements. Asylums cannot be built and endowed for thousands and tens of thousands, and it is extremely doubtful whether sufficient money for the purpose can or will be raised, in which event there will neither be entertainment nor memorial—a predicament that the Prince can only avoid by not coming to Calcutta at all. Calcutta would be served right after the scandal of Friday last—and to our shame and humiliation we confess there never was one greater. Fortunately the perpetrators of the scandal do not represent public opinion of the first city of India, and the Chamber of Commerce, the Trades Association, the National Chamber of Commerce, the various Musulman Associations and the British Indian Association will, we hope, yet show that inspite of the "triumph" of Friday, there will be an entertainment and an entertainment in a befitting style too.

WIRE-PULLERS.

It is not the question of entertainment or no entertainment, though that itself is a serious matter, that troubles us so much in this as the questionable methods of achieving the so-called triumph. The conduct of our boys who obey the beackoning of those that choose to use them for nefarious purposes of their own, and who so far forget what is due to their superiors and elders as to behave shamefully in their persence, fills us, indeed, with troublous apprehensions for the future. They go to beard the Ruler of the Province, the Chief Justice, the Director of Public Instruction, mayhap their own fathers and brothers, the elite of the nobility and gentry of Calcutta, both European and Native, and they succeed by sheer force of numbers. What wonder then that success should elate them and make them forget or overlook the very rudiments of courtsey. They do not see that their leaders are worse tools in the hands of others than they themselves can ever be. They do not and cannot see the irreparable mischief that they do their country and the cause they would be glad to see advanced if they were in their better senses, for they are bent upon "voting solidly" for which alone they have received instructions. Those who use unsuspecting boys for unworthy purposes such as these make all harmonious working impossible in a cause in which harmony is most to be achieved or desired, with a result that such harmony is rendered impossible in all matters for all time to come. Obliteration of the unfortunate racial differences which marked the past few years promised to be brought about on this auspicious occasion, and officials and non-officials, natives and Europeans, Hindoos and Musulmans, were brought together on a common platform for an object which has now been most effectually thwarted. Let the so-called leaders look out for the bitter fruits. We regard those men as public enemies, as enemies of the country and the common cause, who for purposes of their own take to moves which their better judgment would not, let us hope, commend. Their *modus operandi* has been justly characterised as unfair. It was more, for it was stupid as it was wicked. The organisers of the Opposition should know that the whole of their programme was before the promoters of the movement, and if they stooped to tactics that the Opposition rejoiced in, they could have taken easy and effectual steps to checkmate them, and beat them with their own weapons. But they scorned to do so.

And who, we ask seriously, is primarily responsible for this disastrous scandal, for it is no less? It has thrown back the national movement by a good twenty years. We care not to be enigmatic, but those who know the situation will understand us well. We refuse to hold Babu Surendranath Banerjee *solely* responsible for it, though he found himself at last to be occupying the position of the actual mover of the amendment. He was but a tool—a willing tool no doubt—in the hands of powerful designers, who while they could not openly do anything that would displease His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, in his presence did their very best to thwart the object of the meeting. It is an open secret that Sir Henry L. Harrison and Mr. H. J. S. Cotton incited Babu Surendranath to exhibit disloyalty to our Sovereign, to insult the head of the Bengal Government, the aristocracy of the land, and all men of light and leading in the Metropolis of British India. The "Champion of self-Government" and the author of "New India" have now shown themselves in their true colors, and the sooner the public take note of the fact the better, for they are their sworn enemies, though the transparent mask is not yet wholly removed. Sir Henry L. Harrison is mortified that his Pulta excursion scheme is baffled, that the proposal for illuminating the city was rejected, and that the Public Associations refuse to accept his leadership, and he at once resolves to thwart those that he believes have thwarted him. He finds willing, though foolish, lieutenants who carry out his behests with supremely questionable honesty, and who have not the sense to see the ulterior consequences of his stupid conduct. He himself proposes that the Lieutenant-Governor should preside at the public meeting and he plans things in a way that his Friday should succeed in effectually insulting if not actually getting his Honor mobbed. But he is wise and takes good care to have nothing to do *apparently* with the course of events and was not to be seen even on the platform, for back rooms of disaffection and corridors of machination are the rightful place for the concoction of plans and schemes such as developed themselves on Friday last. But victory is not yet his nor that of his blind followers though their "swamping" powers are supposed to be unlimited. The PUBLIC of Calcutta have found them out and their schemes will, we trust, yet be thwarted.

We say schemes of disaffection advisedly, and we charge the perpetrators of Friday's wicked mischief of overt and covert disloyalty, for the forbidding of all entertainment of the royal guest after express sanction of welcome was nothing less. In the name of charity disaffection was sought to be encouraged, as if no other means of promoting charity was available. When public officers eating the salt of Government, openly countenance proposals of showing the Prince the greatest possible disrespect, they voluntarily brand themselves with infamy, and it is time that they were thoroughly exposed and that the Government should be urged to remove them from public service. We for one are not prepared to tolerate such teachings or sentiments, and if disaffection should be wantonly spread among the specimens of "New India" that it was our humiliating duty to confront on Friday last, we would feign be content that both "New India" and "Self-Government" should be put back for another century. What good can ever come of a community in which the spirit of discipline is not honored and appreciated, and what are we to think of the so-called leaders who cannot subdue their personality and exercise self-restraint when occasion requires it? They consider it the height of moral courage to fall out of the ranks whenever united action is demanded or desirable. They forget that he who cannot obey can never be obeyed, and if Sir Henry L. Harrison, Mr. H. J. S. Cotton and Baboo Surendranath Banerjee have no better teachings to offer, or no better models to set up, we would conjure them to retire to their legitimate sphere of action, and not to contaminate our young men by vicious example and mischievous preachings that can only lead them astray and bring them to grief. Could a more regrettable incident, we ask, be imagined than that the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, who responds to popular call, and at a great sacrifice of time and convenience consents to preside at a public meeting, should be unable even in his presidential character to control the meeting, and should have to resort to the so-called 'leader' of our boys for restoration of order—who in his turn takes unfair advantage of the request and exhorts his faithful cohorts once more to vote 'solidly?' The question of the Reception of the Prince, though that itself, as we have said, is grave enough, comes to occupy quite a secondary position, when compared to the serious question of lack of official and social discipline, and the situation fills us with alarm so much so that we care not to contemplate the prospect in all its gloom and danger. Sir Henry L. Harrison, Mr. H. J. S. Cotton and Babu Surendranath Banerjee have brought the country to a strait that will take us a pretty longer time to extricate from than any of these philanthropic and patriotic gentlemen has the slightest idea of.

In conclusion, we must publicly apologise to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor for the situation in which he was placed on Friday last. We could not but admire the dignity which he exhibited on this trying occasion. He was calm and quiet though the storm raged around him, and not the slightest trace of irritation was visible in him. When the whole business of the meeting was disposed of, he left the Hall admired by all sensible men for the great self-control he exercised upon himself. Regarding matters of a subsidiary importance, it would not be amiss to correct certain misapprehensions. It has been complained that the British Indian Association did not take the public sufficiently into its confidence in the matter of the resolutions submitted to the public meeting. We need only say that the Resolutions were framed, as was pointed out by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, not by the British Indian Association, but a representative Committee appointed by the preliminary meeting, held at the British Indian Association rooms week before last, at the suggestion of SirHenry L. Harrison. Both Sir Henry L. Harrison and Babu Surendranath Banerjee were members of this Committee. With the exception of the dissenting votes of these two gentlemen, the Committee unanimously accepted the programme after a full discussion, and it was uncivil, not to say most improper, after that to try to secure a boy majority for the purpose of swamping the rightful majority, the majority representing the wealth, culture and aristocracy of the country.

The next point of misapprehension is that the public meeting was brought to an abrupt close and no opportunities were given to the mover of the amendment to propose a Committee. This was not so as will appear from a letter, in another column, which has been addressed to us by the Joint Secretaries of the Provisional Committee.

The mischief that has been done must now be undone. It is not too much to hope that our good and loyal citizens will after this painful and shameful incident rally round the banner of loyalty and deem themselves in honor bound to put their shoulders together to the wheel and remove the dirt and stigma, that has been wantonly and wickedly thrown upon their character and their city. An entertainment in a befitting style must be given, inspite of our utilitarian reformers. It must not be said of Calcutta where the former Royal guests found so warm and enthusiastic a welcome, that the Queen-Empress's grandson came to be treated to disrespect and disaffection.

THE VICEROY AT THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

As patron of the Punjab University the Viceroy was present at its ninth Convocation held during his recent visit to Lahore, and His Excellency availed himself of the opportunity to expound his views on the education question. Lord Lansdowne did not, however, discuss this important subject in all its bearings. His Lordship's speech dealt with three points. In the first place, he denounced the practice on the part of the students and their friends of setting on foot an agitation to lower the standard of examination. He said:—"I have frequently noticed that complaints are made because our youths, when they have been educated at school and college, find it not so easy as they expected to obtain a University degree, and therefore there arise clamour and agitation for lowering the standard of the University examinations. It is not suggested that students should increase their own proficiency, but on the contrary that the examinations should be made easier. * * * Now, gentlemen, when I refer to this point you will not think I am wanting in sympathy with those who make these complaints. I am myself an old school and university student, and I can well remember that examination papers often appeared to us unreasonably difficult; but I do not think we ever conducted an agitation for a general lowering of the standard; with us it generally took the form of a profound belief that some evil Nemesis had prompted the examiners

to put questions in that branch of a subject which by a strange coincidence we happened not to have studied. Allow me to express an earnest hope that the students, their friends and the public will not exercise pressure with the object of unduly lowering the standard aimed at in your examinations here." When the Viceroy made these observations he had evidently in his view the complaints that were put forward in the Native Press concerning the wholesale slaughter of innocents at the last Arts examinations of the Calcutta University and the clamour that has been raised at Lahore against the unreasonably high standard exacted by the Punjab University in similar examinations. As regards the University slaughter of innocents in Bengal we do not wish to say much here, as the matter is under enquiry by a special Committee which has been appointed by the Senate for the purpose. We will only point out that a system under which two-thirds of the candidates for Matriculation are passed in one year and only one-fifth in another, can never be sound. The average of pluckings for a quarter of a century since the establishment of the Calcutta University had been something like 50 per cent. When this average is considerably increased as was the case in 1886 and has been the case on an aggravated scale this year, the matter demands careful consideration. There can be no doubt that the real cause of this serious falling off should be discovered, and until this is done we cannot form a correct judgment on the subject. With reference to the hue and cry raised at Lahore against the standard of the Punjab University examinations, we must not forget that the question was considered by the last General Educational Conference of the Province. In reviewing the report submitted by the Conference, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab observes:—"If, indeed, the examinations are beyond the capacity of an ordinary student, they become positively injurious to the best interests, as they hold out the strongest inducement to the teacher to neglect the mass of students and devote himself to a few picked scholars. * * * Regarded as a test for admission to the public Service, moreover, it is most undesirable that the examination should be so difficult as to exclude the student of ordinary capacity * * * Even for the award of scholarships an examination which is unduly hard in each individual subject is likely to be unsatisfactory; as it is quite possible that some of the ablest scholars may be disqualified by failure in one subject. * * * For the same reason, a high percentage of pass-marks on each subject may cut short the career of many a student who might attain the highest distinction in those branches for which he has a special aptitude." The Conference has recommended that the percentages now exacted by the Punjab University should be reduced, and the recommendations have been approved by the Lieutenant-Governor, who is Chancellor of the University. Sir James Lyall rightly considers it unreasonable and undesirable that the students in the Punjab, where education is of comparatively recent growth, should be expected to satisfy conditions which are not exacted and could not be filled by students in any other part of India. We suppose Lord Lansdowne had not read the report of the last General Educational Conference of the Punjab and the orders passed thereon by the Lieutenant-Governor; for, if his Lordship had done so, he would not have denounced the agitation which had been set on foot for lowering the unduly high standard exacted by the Punjab University. Let University examinations be by all means reasonably difficult, but they should not be unduly hard, as they are now in the Punjab.

The next point which the Viceroy urged in his speech under notice was that the Indian student, as a rule, values knowledge for its own sake but that he seeks education only because he regards it as the path to Government employ. His Excellency pointed out that the disappointment experienced by students in their failure to find suitable employment after they leave college is not likely to diminish as time goes on. Lord Lansdowne observed:—"Every year the number of young Indian gentlemen who go out into the world with University degrees will steadily increase, and I am afraid there will be no corresponding increase in the number of appointments *open to them in the public service*. The number of appointments which are now open to gentlemen born in this country is, compared with the total number of graduates, infinitesimally small; but even if we assume that every appointment in the service was thrown open to Indian students the number would bear a very small and insignificant proportion to the number of lads who ten years hence will be passing out into the world with University degrees. I know it is a good deal to ask you to look upon knowledge as a thing valuable in itself; but still I trust the time will come when students and their friends will come to look upon the possession of knowledge and upon the intellectual discipline which is obtained by close and careful study as things desirable in themselves, and that they will realise that there is no occupation so humble in life, however apparently insignificant, which will not be better performed by a mind which has undergone that discipline." We need hardly say that the *Pioneer* is in perfect raptures over the Viceroy's remarks we have just quoted. It is all very well to preach the doctrine that education should be sought for its own sake and not as a means of getting on in the world. But we must not forget that human nature is much the same under a black as under a white skin; and that in this matter the East does not differ materially from the West. Mr. Arthur (now Lord) Hobhouse, in his Vice-Chancellor's speech at the Convocation of the Calcutta University held on the 11th March, 1876, made such excellent observations on this point that we cannot resist the temptation of reproducing them here. He said:—"Since I have been in this country I have heard sneers at the industry of our students, on the ground that they are not working from high motives, but just to get on in the world. I confess I do not disparage or despise such a motive which I think operates much the same everywhere. I speak to one as one who is removed from you by age, but is in sympathy one of yourselves—one who has himself worked to win University honours and who has not been conscious of motives more potent than emulation, the desire of success, and the knowledge that he had his livelihood to earn. Other and higher motives for learning there are, no doubt; but I think that, when they come at all, they come late in life; and that it is somewhat of an anchronism to demand them of the young. At all events, if men acquire the desired faculties and habits, I, for one, would not be forward to search into the secret springs which move them." We commend these most sensible and thoughtful observations to those who hold that the Indian students should seek knowledge for its own sake. It is quite unreasonable to adopt a principle in judging of them, which does not obtain even in the advanced countries of the West. It is equally unreasonable to urge that Indian students want the Government to create posts for them in the public service. They merely demand that they should be appointed to all posts now open to the children of the soil in preference to their uneducated men and that they should also be allowed a fair share in the higher appointments which are now reserved for Englishmen. In Upper India there is a large field for the employment of University graduates in the public service. Both in the United Provinces and the Punjab the Subordinate Judicial and Executive services are still practically monopolised by uneducated and dishonest men of the *amla* class. In the latter Province a very small number of extra assistant commissionerships and munsif-ships has been thrown open to public competition since the time of Sir C. Aitchison; but much still remains to be done in this direction. So long as all the appointments in the Subordinate Judicial and Executive services and all higher ministerial appointments in the country are not filled by men who go out into the world with University degrees, the Government has no right to say that the supply of such men is in excess of the demand. The recruitment of the Subordinate Judicial and Executive services with highly educated men has wonderfully improved the tone and efficiency of those services in Bengal; and we have no hesitation whatever in saying that the adoption of the same measure in the Upper Provinces will produce a similar result.

The third and last point with which the Viceroy's speech dealt was the moral training of our students. On this subject Lord Lansdowne spoke as follows:—"Whether moral training is associated with religious sanctions or with an attempt to teach dogmatic theology, I do not believe that you can, here or elsewhere teach morality in the same way as you teach science, history or law. And I am sure that those who have been educated at our own universities at home will bear me out when I say that in a University it is not to lecturers in ethics or to theological education that we look for strengthening the moral fibre of our young men in England. For that kind of training we have to look in the first place to the personal example of teachers to whose guidance mainly we have to trust, and not less to the general tone and feeling among the senior students, and those who have the opportunity of setting an example to the rest. We have to look, again, to the surroundings which our young men meet with in their own families; and, last of all to the tone of public opinion." It will thus be seen that Lord Lansdowne himself has not much faith in the measures which were prescribed in a recently published Resolution of his Government with a view to promote moral training in schools and colleges in this country. His Lordship is now wise enough that gymnastics, school drills, the maintenance of play-grounds and boarding houses and not even "the Tawney Bible" and the birch would have much effect in strenghening the moral fibre of the Indian youth. If the Viceroy had seen a few months before that it is impossible to make a youth moral by reading him a string of ethical precepts or by placing him under European masters possessing the full development of muscular Christianity, the public would have been spared the famous Government Resolution of which mention has been made above.

EDUCATION IN BENGAL.

MR. TAWNEY'S Report on Public Instruction in Bengal for 1888-89 has been reviewed by the Lieutenant-Governor in an interesting Resolution. It appears that at the close of the year the number of pupils borne on the rolls of the different educational institutions in the Province was, in round numbers, a million and-a-half, being nearly 30,000 more than in 1888. The increase in the number under instruction has for some time past been at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and this was maintained during the past year. There has again been an increase in the number of college pupils. The returns of the last few years show a marked expansion of high education. In 1888 the number of pupils in colleges was nearly 3,000; last year the number rose to upwards of 5,000. The Lieutenant-Governor points out that at this rate of progress the roll of our University students will double itself in about four years. We need scarcely say that His Honor's anticipation will not be realised if there should be in future years such a wholesale slaughter of innocents at the Entrance Examination as it has been this year. The increase in expenditure in collegiate education from all sources, public and private, amounted last year to 6½ lakhs against 6¼ lakhs in the preceding year. Notwithstanding this increase, the net expenditure from Provincial revenues exhibits a reduction, though in Government Colleges the cost has slightly risen. Taking collegiate education, from whatever sources supported, as a whole, the cost of the education of each student in colleges of Bengal and the Government share of that cost have both fallen. It is satisfactory to notice that every new annual report of the Director supplies fresh evidence of the progress of high education in Bengal of its growing popularity, and wider diffusion. Secondary education also made considerable progress last year. The number of pupils receiving this form of instruction has risen by upwards of 10,000—the increase being shared by all three classes, namely, high English, middle English and middle vernacular. The results of the middle English and middle vernacular examinations were better than those of the previous year. The expenditure in education of this class has risen by nearly two lakhs. The Lieutenant Governor observes:—"The comparatively rapid

spread among the upper and middle classes of instruction in its higher forms is all the more satisfactory, because it is the result, not so much of any increase in the expenditure of Government as of the efforts of the people themselves, and of their growing appreciation of the benefit which their children derive from education."

It is, however, a matter of regret, though not of surprise, that the record of the past year's work in the department of elementary instruction is discouraging. There was, no doubt, an addition of 51 upper primary schools and of 3,162 pupils; but this gain was more than counterbalanced by a loss of 741 lower primary schools with nearly 9,000 pupils. The principal cause of this decrease was, of course, the scarcity caused by the alternate drought and floods which distinguished the year. But it is satisfactory to learn that the results of the lower primary scholarship examination of 1889 were more favourable than those of any preceding year of the past decade, with the single exception of 1887, and this notwithstanding the fact that the standard of examination in some districts has been raised. We are strongly of opinion that it is much better to have a smaller number of really useful institutions than a larger number of inefficient ones. The loss of 9,000 pupils under lower primary instruction need not be regretted when there has been an improvement in the quality of the education imparted. Mr. Tawney estimates that only one boy in four is borne in the rolls of some school, and one girl in fifty-seven, and he points out that in the lower primary schools a considerable proportion of the pupils thus registered as under instruction never really learn to read and write. If so, if these pupils ceased to attend school, their loss need not be regretted. The tendency of increasing the number of primary schools without caring whether they serve an useful purpose or not cannot be too strongly deprecated. The Lieutenant-Governor referring to the Director's estimate of the number under instruction, remarks:—"These figures are not unsatisfactory with reference to the means at the command of Government, or by comparison with other parts of India; but they indicate how wide is the field for future exertions. It should be constantly borne in mind that it is the policy of Government to extend the advantages of elementary education as widely as may be possible and that the result of a year's work can never be considered altogether good unless some progress has been made in this direction." These remarks, we are afraid, will encourage the establishment of bogus primary schools. Sir Steuart Bayley himself admits that there is no such spontaneous tendency towards the diffusion of elementary knowledge among the masses as there is for the expansion of the upper and middle classes of instruction in its higher forms. So long as education is not in request among the masses it would be sheer waste of money and energy to increase the number of schools. The supply of such primary institutions in excess of the demand will be a move in the wrong direction. That being so, we cannot but deeply regret the Lieutenant-Governors' declaration that, having regard to the more urgent necessity of extending primary instruction the sum now contributed from Provincial revenues for secondary education cannot be increased. His Honor wishes it to be distinctly understood that provision for the demands of new secondary schools can be made only in the manner contemplated by the Grant-in-aid rules, that is, by withdrawing or reducing the assistance given to institutions which no longer need support from public funds. It may be asked, would it not be a better application of public funds to spend them for the support of useful secondary schools than of inefficient primary institutions? We have, however, no hope that the voice of reason and common sense will be listened to in this matter. Our Government is resolved to show to the world that it has been carrying on philanthropic| work by extending elementary knowledge among the mass of the people. In the matter of higher education, Sir Steuart Bayley is anxious to encourage private enterprise. But this policy is already doing much mischief. Mr Tawney draws attention to increasing competition for pupils. He points out that in a single issue of a weekly Bengali newspaper there appeared advertisements from not less than seven high and middle schools offering various pecuniary inducements to boys who might choose to join the first class of any of them. This system of stealing pupils is, Mr. Tawney fears, on the increase; and we believe his fear is well grounded. In order to remedy this evil he proposes that unlicensed education should be altogether prohibited. Sir Steuart Bayley justly characterises the measure suggested by the Directer as "extreme". We hope very earnestly that Mr. Tawney's sensible observations on this point will make the Government cautious in carrying out the policy of making over higher education to private enterprise.

The number of European schools at the close of the past year was 71 against 72 in the preceding year; but the number of pupils shows a slight gain. There was a larger allowance in the number of Mahomedan pupils amounting to upwards of 20,000. The increase has taken place principally in private schools. The number of successful Mahomedan students has risen in all the departmental examinations, and the number of Mahomedan B. A's and F. A's was somewhat larger than in the previous year. But it is a matter of regret, though not of surprise, after the University slaughter of innocents this year, that there were only half as many successful Mahomedan candidates for admission to the University. On the whole, education is making progress among Mahomedans; and though the improvement is not rapid, it is satisfactory. In order to promote Mahomedan education, another special measure was adopted last year—namely the appointment of two Mahomedan Assistant Inspectors. These officers have been instructed to ascertain and report to the Inspectors the educational wants of their community, and to induce their co-religionists to introduce into their system of education useful secular subjects. We hope their exertions in this direction will be attended with success.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

THE Calcutta University has seen fit to accede to the prayer of the Hindu candidates that the Entrance Examination may not be held on the *Shivaratri* day. It will accordingly commence on the 24th of February next instead of the 17th, as announced before. The dates of the F. A. and B. A. Examinations also has been altered from the 17th February to the 10th March. This it is to be expected will meet the requirements of all concerned.

MR. H. B. H. TURNER, of Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co., has geen appointed Sheriff of Calcutta for the ensuing year.

WITH a view to remove the inconvenience at present suffered by pilgrims owing to the absence of a suitable rest-house at the place where they land in the district of Cuttack on their way to Puri, Babu Luchand Dilsukraj, a Marwari gentleman of Calcutta, has made the munificent gift of Rs. 8,000 for the construction of a masonry rest-house, and has also presented the iron girders and rafters required. It is the donor's intention that the building, which is now in course of construction should be placed under the charge of the Magistrate of Cuttack. The Marwari gentleman has received the thanks of the Government.

THE Patent Office, which was administered by the Revenue and Agricultural Department, has been made over to the Officer Superintending the Mathematical Instrument Department in the Imperial Survey Office. We do not quite see what is to be gained by the change.

FROM Mysore Prince Albert Victor proceeded to Bangalore, after laying the foundation stone of the Maharaja's College. Though the Prince's visit only lasted one (Sunday) night, elaborate arrangements for his entertainment were made. Owing to an outbreak of cholera at Madura the Prince's visit to that station was abandoned. His Royal Highness laid the foundation stone of the Horticultural Exhibition building, and took part in a grand garden *fete* given in his honour by the Maharaja of Mysore. His Royal Highness reached Tinnevelly on Monday. Having halted at Trichinapoly for breakfast, on the following morning the Prince left for Travancore where he had unusually brilliant reception and exceptionally good sport. According to original arrangements the Prince was to have left India for home towards the middle of March. It is now stated that His Royal Highness may prolong his stay in the East, and that he will probably not return to England before midsummer.

MR. W. S. GILBERT, of Gilbert and Sullivan of dramatic fame, is coming out to India.

THE Calcutta Art Society's Exhibiton will be opened about the 20th of January. The Photographic exhibition opened at the Indian Museum on Thursday last and will remain open for about a month.

MR. H. S. KING, M. P., is touring in India and is lionised as the great Parliamentary champion of the Uncovenanted Service. He was feted at Bombay where a dinner was given in his honor. In responding to his toast there he made use of language which compelled Mr. Justice Parson to leave the table, as his lordship's protest was unheeded. A dinner will be given in his honor at Calcutta about the 20th proximo and the Calcutta and Simla Committees of the Uncovenanted Civil Service Association have formed themselves into a Joint Committee for the purpose of giving the dinner, and active steps are being taken to make the entertainment a thorough success. Sir Alfred Croft will take the chair at the dinner.

CAPTAIN HEARSEY now wants to get at Mr. Allen, the actual writer of the defamatory article in the *Pioneer*, about which there have been two successive libel cases, both of which have failed on technical grounds. His solicitor moved the Chief Presidency Magistrate of the Northern Division of Calcutta on Thursday last for summons which application was granted on Friday last.

THE *Advocate of India* learns from a reliable source that Rao Bahadur Krishnaji Luxman Nulkar, C.I.E., of Poona, has been appointed to the Council in Mr. Telang's place. This selection is a most happy one. Mr. Nulkar is a retired servant of Government, and is well known for his independence, sound judgment and tact. He acted for some time as a Judge of the Bombay Small Cause Court and rendered important service on the Public Service Commission.

EVEN the *Pioneer* had something to say on behalf of poor Tantia. Our contemporary rightly observed:—"The murder was committed ten years ago: the actual perpetrator was long ago executed: two of his companions were subsequently sentenced to transportation, while others got lesser sentences according to their degrees of responsibility. To go back over these sentences and condemn another accomplice, after so long an interval, to the extreme penalty of the law, strikes us as an extreme use, if not an abuse, of the tremendous powers with which the judicial administration has been armed for putting down a dangerous and contagious offence, but not for vengeance." But the Viceroy lent a deaf ear to the universal prayer for mercy that went up on behalf of Tantia. His execution took place at the Jubbulpur Jail on Wednesday, as originally fixed. Here has been a case of mistaken strictness that will strike many as wholly out of place. He has gone to his rest which probably he sought voluntarily, for if he did not give himself up the Government would hardly have had opportunity of wreaking its vengeance upon him in the manner it has done. Public opinion was unanimous that his was essentially the case in which exercise of the prerogative of mercy would be supremely graceful, and public opinion has been disregarded, if not defied, with a view as it were to impress upon us that it must not venture to encroach too far, at least when Government has an object of its own to gain.

WE acknowledge with pleasure the receipt of a neat little Diary for the next year brought out by the *Sukha Press*. Its get up does great credit to the publishers and it is cheap and serviceable withal for the usual information has been embodied in a compact form. It strikes us that much valuable space might have been economised—a hint which may be taken in bringing out the next edition.

THE Gilchrist Trustees have decided to withdraw the scholarship hitherto offered annually to youths in India and Ceylon, after the award which may be made on the results of the Matriculation Examination of the University of London which will be held in January next (1890). Arrangements are being made for a separate scholarship for Ceylon. The Trustees have also decided to offer an annual scholarship of the value of £200 per annum, tenable for three years in Europe, to the Universities of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras in rotation, and a similar scholarship every third year to the Universities of Allahabad and the Punjab jointly. To carry this intention into effect, the Trustees have, with the advice and assistance of Educational authorities in England and in India, prepared a scheme with rules and regulations. It is hoped that each scholar will be provided, as heretofore by the Government of India, with a free passage to England. The Gilchrist Trust will provide a return passage at a cost not exceeding £50, provided that the scholar fulfils the conditions of his scholarship. But the scholar will not be entitled to claim any difference between the actual cost of passage and the amount above-named.

RUNGPUR which was proverbially unhealthy has after all been reclaimed, so to speak, by an improved system of drainage, which Dr. K. D. Ghose, the Civil Surgeon of the District, introduced some time ago. The neighbouring district of Dinagepur which was no better off is now to be further improved and Maharajah Girijanath Roy Bahadur, of Dinagepur, has promised to pay Rs. 64,000 to improve the drainage of that town. Out of this sum, he has already paid Rs. 26,000.

THE *Englishman* hears that the building of the main portion of the new Dufferin Zenana Hospital, Calcutta, will be begun immediately. The estimated cost is nearly Rs. 42,000 for a building of two storeys, but a third storey must be added before the main hospital can be said to be complete. At present, a sum of Rs. 43,000 is available, but at least Rs. 50,000 more are required on account of necessary buildings, etc. exclusive of a third storey. The site has already cost Rs.55,000. We are afraid that public interest in the movement is waning, for with the best efforts of the Committee enough money is not forthcoming to make it a complete success. The fact of the matter seems to be that the public is not taken into confidence as largely as it ought to be and there is not much faith in the efficacy of the measures suggested or devised. In order to command public sympathy the steps taken must be economic as well as practical.

IT is satisfactory to note that the Government of India has just ruled that save in the case of a postman delivering a deferred or other telegram in the ordinary course of postal delivery, the messenger who delivers a telegram may be entrusted with the reply, provided he be not detained for this purpose more than five minutes. The fact of the reply having been given to the messenger, and the amount paid to him, should be mentioned on the receipt given for the original telegram. The boon will not only be very generally welcomed but will be invaluable in remote places from where the telegraph is not easily accessible.

A "SCHOOL for Modern Oriental Studies" has been established by the governing body of the Imperial Institute, in co-operation with the Councils of University College and King's College, London, with the object of supplying the requirements of those seeking official employment, and of officials holding appointments in connection with which a practical knowledge of one or other of the modern oriental languages is indispensable or desirable. The tuition and facilities to be afforded by the School, will correspond in character to those provided by important State Modern Oriental Schools in Germany, France, and Austro-Hungary. This will be in many directions, of great assistance and value, to those seeking employment or holding appointments in the Indian Civil Service. The languages to be dealt with in the school comprise, in Division I, Sanskrit, Bengali, Hindi, Hindustani, Tamil, Telugu, Punjabi, Pali, Marathi, Gujarati, Arabic, and Persian; and, in Division II, colloquial Arabic Chinese, Burmese, Modern Greek, colloquial Persian, Japanese, Russian, Turkish, Malay, and Swaheli. The commercial and official classes in the United Kingdom, whose pursuits entail either temporary residence in, or visits to, oriental countries and communion or correspondence with the natives of those countries, have long experienced the want of facilities which might be afforded by a sufficiently comprehensive public institution, where a practical and colloquial acquaintance with the more important modern oriental languages might be acquired. In France, Germany, and Austro-Hungary, there exist institutions of magnitude and importance, for affording instruction in the spoken and written oriental dialects and in matters relating to the history, commerce and political economy of the countries in which those languages are spoken. In France, the School of Living Oriental Languages, which was founded nearly 100 years ago, receives from the State the free use of a large building and a grant of over £6,000 per annum; gratuitous instruction is there given in the chief modern oriental languages, and a commercial section has recently been added to it by the Minister of Public Instruction. The Imperial Oriental Academy of Vienna has long been of world-wide celebrity and has greatly contributed to the extension of commerce in Austro-Hungary, whilst in Berlin, the Imperial German School of Living Oriental Languages, established a year ago upon a very important footing, has already received considerable development. This school is supported by an annual subvention of £3,600, and the tuition there is entirely gratuitous. Although the scope of action of the Imperial Institute, as defined by its Charter, does not embrace the exercise of actual educational functions, its governing body has considered that the creation and development of an organisation for providing, in the United Kingdom, the important aid to the official and commercial sections of the community which is furnished to continental nations by such establishments as above named might prove a work of considerable utility.

A PROLONGED inquiry into the effects of drink by a Committee appointed by the British Medical Association has resulted, says the *Englishman*, very unexpectedly. The figures are certainly astonishing, for they show that total abstainers live a shorter time than even "decidedly intemperate drinkers," which last phrase seems to be another way of saying drunkards. The Committee investigated no fewer than 4,234 deaths, and divided them into five categories—first, total abstainers, in regard to whom it was found that an average of 51 years 22 days had been attained, the lowest rate of life in any of the five divisions. The "decidedly intemperate drinkers" came second, with an average of 53 years 3 days; and then follow 'free drinkers" and "careless drinkers," whatever may be the distinction between these two classes. The "free" live 57 years 59 days, and the "careless" 59 years 67 days. The longest lives were found to be those of "habitually temperate drinkers"—63 years 13 days; so that those who take alcohol in moderation live 12 years longer than those who take none." This will be news to Messrs. Caine and Evans and other friends of temperance, and surely some steps may be taken to prove the inaccuracy of the statistics, on the fallacy of the conclusions drawn therefrom. One cannot put down the Committee of the British Medical Association as a parcel of interested topers, though that would be a explanation of the discovery at all events and a very plausible one. It is too late in the day to set up absurdities like these and they would not strengthen excise policy of Government very materially the as far as we can see.

THE last Criminal Sessions of the High Court which opened on Wednesday last under the presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Norris, had an unusually heavy calendar. It, however, thinned down very considerably and rather unexpectedly, as many of the accused pleaded guilty to the respective charges brought against them. With the exception of old offenders the learned Judge dealt with those that pleaded guilty with remarkable leniency, which shows that if one does not heighten one's offence by a perverse defence one may fare pretty well in the hands of a Judge about whose strictness erroneous ideas seem to have been spread abroad. One Christie, a member of the Calcutta Volunteer Corps, who pleaded guilty to a charge of attempting to murder his wife and mother-in-law with rifle shot in which act he badly wounded both, got off with a year's imprisonment. A new arrival named Jackson Wilwholen, a medical student to Edinburgh who had passed his first examination and was sent to India on a pound's allowance a week which was to last for twelve weeks after which he was to shift for himself, stole circular notes of a fellow passenger valued at £1,000 which he cashed by forging his name. He was sentenced to be rigorously imprisoned for 18 months in the following terms:—

You have pleaded guilty to a very serious offence. The facts of the case are of an extremely painful character, and show evidence of breach of confidence, and of a great act of dishonesty on your part toward, a fellow-passenger who was travelling in this country and was in possession of a considerable sum of money. You took advantage of a series of circumstances, and possessed yourself of some circular notes issued to him on the London and Westminster Bank. You forged his name to them, and took them to a Bank here with a circular letter of credit, falsely passing yourself off as being the lawful holder of these notes, telling the Bank here that you were the person named in the circular letter of credit accompanying the notes. You thus obtained a sum of nearly £1,000 from the Bank. I am willing to believe that up to the present time there is nothing against your character, and I accept the statement made by Counsel for the Crown that you left your Native country in consequence of no stigma attaching to your character, but because of straitened domestic circumstances. I have most anxiously considered what sentence I ought to pass upon you. I must be careful that I do not pass a vindictive sentence, but on the other hand, I must be equally careful that I do not pass upon you, an European British subject, a less sentence than I should pass upon one of her Majesty's subjects of this country for the offence to which you have pleaded guilty. Taking into consideration that this is, as far as I know, your first offence, and that you were subjected to a considerable amount of temptation, having no money with you, and looking to the fact that any sentence I may pass upon you as an European, and not a Native of this country, must necessarily be of a far more painful character than when passed upon a person long resident in this country, I think I do not err upon the side of leniency when I pass upon you a sentence of eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

A Bengali lad of respectable family who had forged his cousin's name and drawn out money from the Postal Savings Bank on three different occasions, got eighteen months and was thankful that he had not more, as his crime showed much deliberation. But the most beautiful trait of Mr. Justice Norris's character was shown in what really weak people would choose to call weakness. In sentencing the *paharawallah* in the Wellington street murder case, his Lordship was so far overpowered that he bitterly wept and had to conceal his face several times in his handkerchief and when uttering the fatal sentence his voice was choked and he could speak with the greatest difficulty.

THE Melbourne Switchback Railway which, as will be seen from an advertisement elsewhere, has for the first time been opened this session at Sealdah, is really a harmless amusement and at the same time healthy and exhilarating. As regards the origin of the fete we hope all our readers will recollect what we have said in a recent issue, and we are pleased to see the new Company is doing what it can to ingratiate itself into the favor of our fellow-citizens, both European and native. The enjoyment amply repays the price of the ticket for admission to the grounds which is but a couple of annas only. We wish the promoters every success in their venture

THE *Indian Daily News* notices with pleasure the first instance of a Native employe of the Forest Department being promoted from the subordinate to the superior grades. Mr. M. Muttanah, who was Sub-Assistant Conservator has been appointed Assistant Conservator. It is very desirable, observes our contemporary, that members of the lower grades in public departments should be encouraged to aspire to and qualify themselves for higher positions and to demonstrate their fitness by the zealous and intelligent performance of their duties. This example of the Forest Department may with advantage be followed in other branches of the public service—in the Telegraph Department for instance, the lower grades of which labour under a substantial grievance in that while the policy of promoting deserving and competent men to the superior grades has been expressly recognised by the Government, not a single instance of such promotion has occurred for many years.

A PUBLIC meeting, convened by the Sheriff of Calcutta, was held on Friday afternoon in the Town Hall. It was called by the Sheriff on the requisition of a public meeting held at the rooms of the British Indian Association on Wednesday, the 27th November, for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken to give his Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor a suitable reception on his forthcoming visit to this city. The elite of the city assembled at the Town Hall, a large number of school-boys was let in after his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor had arrived, and occupied the lower end of the Hall. At a table on a raised platform in the centre of the hall sat his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Steuart Bayley, having on his right the Sheriff of the city, and on his left the Chief Justice (the Hon'ble Sir Comer Petheram) and the seats round about him and on the front rows were occupied by European and native gentlemen. Two familiar faces, *viz.*, those of Raja Rajendralala Mitra, and Mr. Maneckjee Rustomjee, who seldom or never absented themselves on such occasions were not seen the platform. Both of them, we deeply regret to hear, are laid up with severe illness.

On the motion of Maharaja Sir Norendra Krishna K. C. I. E., seconded by Mr. A. Acton, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor was veted to the Chair. The first Resolution was moved by Maharaja Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore, K. C. S, I., seconded by Sir Alexander Wilson Kt, and supported by Prince Ferokh Shah, was to the following effect:

That this Meeting is of opinion that a public welcome on the part of the inhabitants generally of this city should be accorded to His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor on the occasion of his visit to Calcutta.

It was carried *nem con.*

The second Resolution, moved by Sir William Comer Petheram, KT. C. J., Q. C,, seconded by the Hon'ble Raja Durga Churn Law, C. I. E., and supported by D. Cruickshank Esq., was as follows:—

That in order to carry out the purpose of the Resolution just passed a Committee, with power to add to their number, be formed to call for subscriptions with which to provide a suitable reception of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor, such reception to consist of a public welcome at Prinsep's Ghat and of an Evening Entertainment to be offered to His Royal Highness at the Rink and to include as many kinds of native amusements as the Committee shall find it convenient to offer. Further, in the event of any surplus of subscriptions remaining in the hands of the Committee, such surplus shall be applied in such a way as a majority of the subscribers in meeting assembled shall decide, (the Committee to consist of 203 native and European gentlemen with Maharaja Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore as Chairman); and that Mr. S. E. J. Clarke and Babu Rajkumar Sarvadhikari act as Members and Secretaries.

The following amendment to this Resolution was moved by Babu Surendra Nath Banerji, and seconded by Kumar Satyabadi Ghosal:

That in lieu of the public entertainment at the rink, the public subscriptions be devoted to the endowment of some institute, to be determined upon by the committee, which will bear the name of his Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor and be a permanent memorial of his visit to Calcutta."

The amendment was carried. All the Resolutions proposed, and the only amendment of which notice had been given having been put to the meeting, the whole of the business before it was disposed of. The amendment having been carried, the Committee, proposed in the Resolution, ceased and was lost with the Resolution.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HINDOO PATRIOT."

SIR,—A misconception having crept into some of the daily papers as to the termination of Friday's meeting at the Town Hall, we have to state that all the Resolutions proposed, and the only amendment of which notice had been given, having been put to the meeting, the whole of the business before it was disposed of. The amendment having been carried, the Committee, proposed in the Resolution, ceased, and was lost with the Resolution.

Yours faithfully,
RAJKUMAR SARVADHIKARI,
S. E. J. CLARKE,
Joint-Secretaries.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "STATESMAN."

SIR,—It is a matter of surprise that the statement should have been made that Babu Surendra Nath Bannerji had no opportunity given him to name a Committee. Sir Steuart Bayley, whose courtesy is, I should have thought, beyond question, asked the Babu if he had another Resolution to move, proposing a Committee, and received the curt answer "the same Committee will do." This was met by those around the Babu with marked dissent, and as he had nothing else to suggest, and could not improvise a Committee on the spur of the moment, and was not prepared for the result of his amendment, there was no more business to be got through, except the formal vote of thanks to the chair, and hence the meeting dispersed. I think, you and the public will see, it was not possible for Babu Surendra Nath Bannerji to there and then draft a continuing Resolution to his amendment; and that he was unprepared for results is shown by the fact that he had brought to the meeting only one hastily-written copy of the amendment itself. It would be ungenerous and untrue to ascribe blame to any one but the Babu, and those behind him.

Yours, &c.,
YDOBON.

THE BRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

TO BABU RAJKUMAR SURVADHIKARI.
Secretary to the British Indian Association.

SIR, —In spite of the unfortunate incident that marked the last Town Hall Meeting, and made it a *fiasco* it is very desirable that a fitting reception worthy of the Metropolis, and in strict consonance with oriental ideas, should be accorded to His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor on his advent to Calcutta.

The reception should be of a character and in the from as embodied in the resolution that was moved by His Lordship the Chief Justice at the last Friday's Town Hall Meeting, *i. e*, an entertainment should be an essential part of the reception.

It would surely be a stigma on the loyalty and devotion justly due by the inhabitants of Bengal to Her Majesty's throne, if they were to fail in giving a hearty welcome to the Prince. It is, therefore, to be hoped that the British Indian Association, as representing the aristocracy of Bengal, should at once, in conjunction with the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the Calcutta Trades, Association, and the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, adopt such steps as may be necessary for giving effect to the Hon'ble Chief Justice's resolution, and for that purpose organize a strong and comprehensive committee to be composed of the elite of the European and Native communities of this presidency.

The Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, representing the native mercantile community of this city, with a view to give expression to their heartfelt appreciation and gratitude for the many substantial and unalloyed benefits they have been enjoying under the benign and beneficent administration of Her Majesty's Government in this country, shall be glad to have an opportunity of offering their devotion to one who is so nearly related to the Queen-Empress. My committee, therefore, request that you will kindly allow them to co-operate with you in any movement that may be organised by your Association for giving a proper reception to His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor.

Yours faithfully
(Sd.) SITA NATH ROY,
Honorary Secretary,
to the Bengal National Chamber of Chammerce.

"THE WORLD AROUND."

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Government Notification

Calcutta Gazette.—*4th November*, 1889.

GENERAL.—The Special Butwara Deputy Collector, at present employed in Shahabad, is hereby appointed as the Deputy-Collector for Butwara cases in the District of Gya also.

Babu Purna Chunder Nag, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, employed on land registration work in Cuttack, is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the third grade, for a further period of one year, with effect from the 1st April, 1889.

Mr. E. B. Harris, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under Section 4 of the Public Demands Recovery Act VII (B. C.) of 1880 in the District of Mozufferpore.

Mr. E. F. Growse, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, and is posted to the sudder station of the District of Shahabad, on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Monghyr.

Mr. J. R. Hand, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Godda, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for one month, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st proximo, or such subsequent date as he may be relieved.

Mr. W. C. Muller, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is appointed to have charge of the Godda Sub-Division of that District, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. R. Hand, or until further orders.

Mr E. Stewart, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Tajpore, Durbhunga, is appointed to have charge of the Madhubani Sub-Divisoin of that District,

Mr. W. Maude, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Madhubani, Durbhunga, is appointed to have charge of the Tajpore Sub-Divison of that District.

The services of Mr.F. M'Blaine, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Serajgunge Pubna, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department

Babu Hem Chundra Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Murshidabad, is allowed leave for one day, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 24th October last.

Dr. John Emanuel Panioty is appointed to be Honorary Surgeon of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps. The notification, dated the 2ud November last, appointing Dr. Panioty to be Honorary Assistant Surgeon of that Corps, is hereby cancelled.

Babu Chunder Narain Gupta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for three months, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. C. R Marriott, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the sudder station of the District of Durbhunga.

Kumar Gopendra Krishna, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Sealdah, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to act, until further orders in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, with effect from the 21st November, 1889.

Babu Okhoy Kumar Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dinagepore, is allowed leave for four months and twelve days, under articles 266 and 369 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 7th October last.

Police.—Mr. C. C. Plowden, Assistant Superintendent of Police, is allowed leave for two months, under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 27th August last.

Inspector Babu Hur Kishore Bose is promoted from the third to the second grade of Inspectors, vice Babu Uma Churn Das Udadhar, retired.

Education.—Mr. A. E. Edwards, Principal, Dacca College, is allowed leave for one month and twenty-five days, under article 308 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 29th December, 1889.

Mr. E. F. Mondy, Professor, Dacca College, is appointed to act as Principal of that College during the absence, on leave, of Mr. A. E. Edwards, or until further orders.

JUDICIAL.—Mr. T. P. Campbell is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Independent Bench at Rampore Hat, in the District of Birbhum, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

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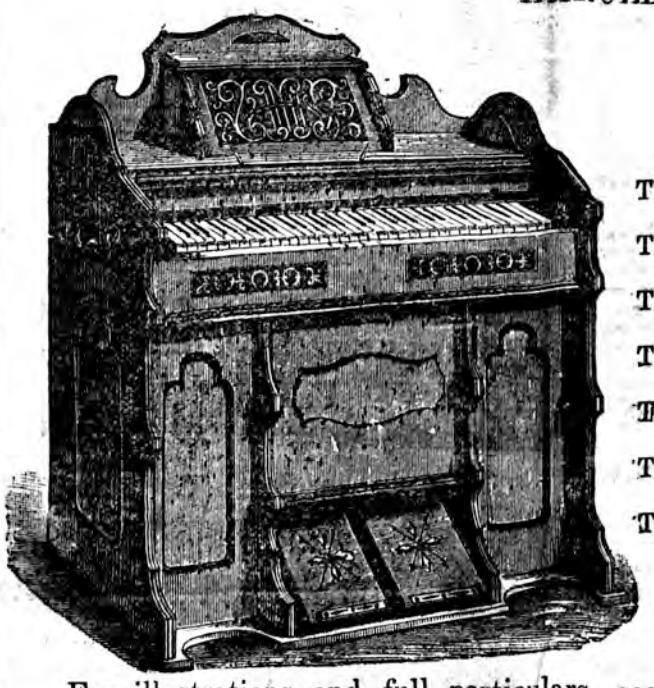

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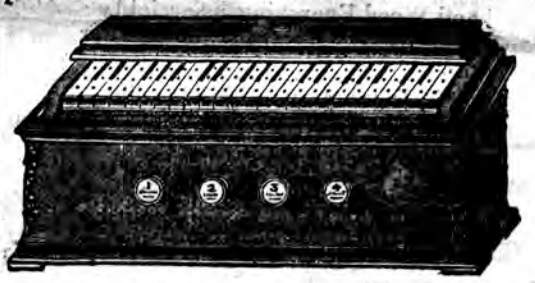

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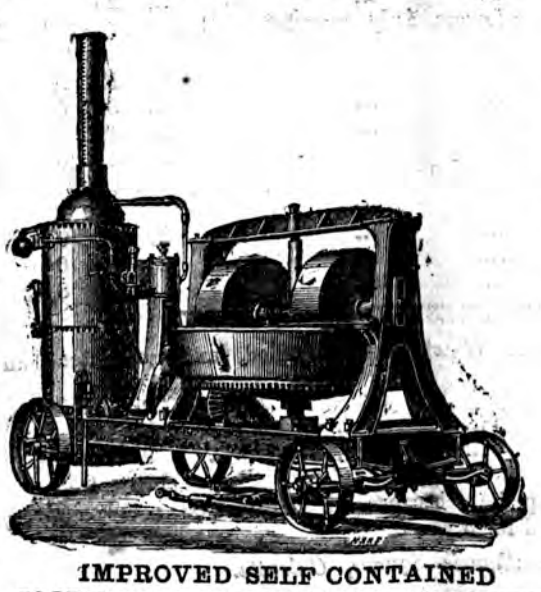

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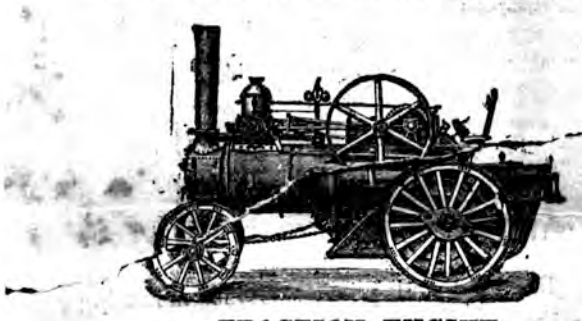

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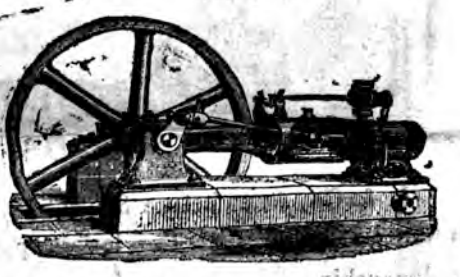
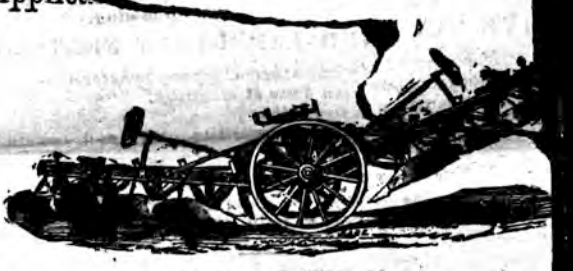


FIXED HORIZONTAL ENGINE



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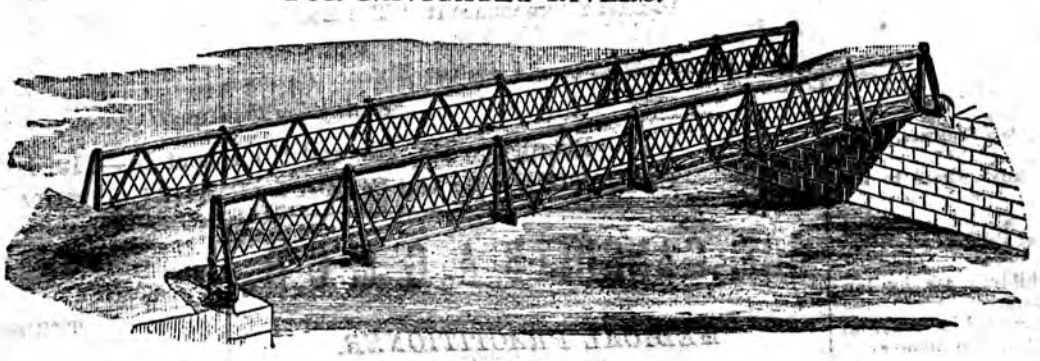

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